













# Daily Democrat.

## A MAIDEN IN CHURCH.

She stands beside a pillar fair,  
A maiden, girlish, slight,  
But stronger than the pillar there,  
Her innocence's might;  
And simple straight her thoughts go up, in prayer,  
White as the pillar's shaft her resting place is made.

She kneels beneath the arching lines  
That o'er her head are cast,  
And on her brow the holy signs  
Of peaceful conscience rest;  
And higher than the arches high,  
Her steady eyes do look.

The while they meekly seem to fall upon her open book,  
A beam of light into her face,  
The face that knows no stain,  
And looks to see no other place,  
Within the window's pane,  
The olden saints, in quiet array, come sliding,  
gliding down.

To hover o'er her, in some face, and wear her hair  
A crown.  
St. Martin gleams about her lips,  
For all his men so staid;  
And see, upon her finger,  
St. James' palm is laid;  
The loved Apostle calmly do's one's pure face  
fair.

And how St. Peter, with his keys, lies tangled in her hair,  
Mine eyes are dazzled with the blaze;  
For oh! she is no fair,  
Yet do I laugh at her gaze and gaze,  
For glory has no glare;  
And then I murmur to myself, all wondering:  
"How can she,

This being, in her radiance, my own betrothed be?"  
And the organ's minstrelsy  
And all the choir join in,  
But she, altho' her silence  
Is holier than a hymn:  
But "Gloria Patri" every look doth  
show.

And "Gloria" is written upon the brightness of her brow,  
Then, for his text, the pastor takes  
A verse I know full well,  
And every word he utters makes  
A new-born glory-shine  
Come showering down on the vane to light  
up every word.

Yes, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall  
see the Lord."  
For lo! I see it shining out,  
A gorgeous blazoned text,  
With crimson, purple, stream about,  
The golden base beneath;  
And then upon my clasped hands I bow my face  
and pray.

And "Blessed are the pure in heart," I softly, softly  
say.  
(Dublin University Magazine.)

(From the New York Observer.)  
The Maid Servant Again.  
"The servant question" is one of so much  
moment that I feel constrained, after an  
experience of twenty-seven years as a house-  
keeper, to compare notes with your fair  
correspondents who have written to you  
on this subject. The post Burns discovered  
in his short life, that there were obser-  
vations on others did not always see them-  
selves as others saw them:

"O woe more power the little girls  
To see our kind as there we sit;  
It is for many a blunder that we,  
What airs in dress and in our wit."

In managing my servants I endeavor to  
view matters a little from their standpoint,  
and then apply the golden rule to aid me  
in determining the course to be pursued for  
our mutual benefit. I have found that  
men should do unto you, do ye even so  
to them. If I were a servant I should wish  
to have some of the privileges to which, as  
citizens of the United States, all are en-  
titled—"Life, liberty, and the pursuit of  
happiness." I love to have my servants  
happy. I encourage my children to entertain  
their friends; and I have not the heart to  
tell my servants that they can have "no  
company in the kitchen," especially as I  
have reason to believe that there are no  
tasks in consequence of my own social  
privileges. My cook was engaged for  
several years to a very respectable man, to  
whom she has lately been married. I have  
always encouraged his visits, and have  
treated him with politeness whenever I  
have had the chance to see him about my  
premises. At Christmas and at high family  
festivals we have invited him to come and  
share with his chosen companion her right-  
ful part of the entertainment. The only  
advantage my cook has taken of this in-  
dustry in consequence of my own social  
privileges. My cook was engaged for  
several years to a very respectable man, to  
whom she has lately been married. I have  
always encouraged his visits, and have  
treated him with politeness whenever I  
have had the chance to see him about my  
premises. At Christmas and at high family  
festivals we have invited him to come and  
share with his chosen companion her right-  
ful part of the entertainment. The only  
advantage my cook has taken of this in-  
dustry in consequence of my own social  
privileges.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the  
difficulty of getting good servants in the  
country. This difficulty must be met, and  
power applied to overcome it which will  
secure the desired end. Servants require  
time for rest, time for recreation, and  
social enjoyments to promote cheerfulness,  
and to give them such opportunities of  
providing for the future as is the birthright  
of every American citizen.

Our great Creator had a care for the  
"maid servant" and provided a reward for  
rest for man and beast; and shall not a  
Christian woman consider the weakness of  
her own sex, and look with compassion and  
sympathy upon the maid of all work, who  
toils all day in the kitchen, and then  
why not adopt the following rule in domestic  
policy:

"Be to her faint a little blind,  
Be to her virtues ever kind."  
To which I would add:  
And always have a generous care  
That burdens fall not too hard;  
Too heavy, far, for one to bear.

With the "Kentucky girl" I pray: "God  
bless her!" May she live long to re-  
form abuses, to defend the weak, to defend  
the oppressed, and when at last his work  
on earth shall be done, may he rest under  
the shadow of the "Tree of Life."  
OVER THE TREES, June 24, 1864.

THE MODEL PRINCE.—The London Sat-  
urday Review, in the course of some remarks  
on the "many-sidedness" of German char-  
acter, illustrates its view of the ideal Ger-  
man by a very familiar example, as fol-  
lows:

But we have ourselves seen the German  
ideal actually embodied before our eyes.  
The late Prince Consort was an eminent  
instance of the model German. He was a  
master of principle, and he was every-  
thing and to do everything. He helped the  
Queen to carry on constitutional govern-  
ment; he controlled, if he did not deter-  
mine, the course of foreign policy; he was  
not only a judge of art, but a practical  
artist; he mastered science sufficiently to  
understand the production of science, he ap-  
plied himself patiently to military affairs,  
and even descended to such minutiae as in-  
venting a hat; he paid attention to farm-  
ing, and no one could be more big game  
enthusiastic; he surveyed every detail of  
the education of his children as if they  
had to earn their bread by their wits.

Besides all this, he made himself one of  
the best informed men in the country.  
Probably no one had more copious stores  
of accurate knowledge. If a traveler re-  
turned from the center of Africa, the Prince  
Consort was one of the first to apprehend  
the geography which the traveler had dis-  
covered or invented. If a statesman or a  
General came back from India, he found at  
 Windsor there was one resident in England  
who knew the details of Indian history and  
of Indian localities better than most men  
who have spent their lives in Calcutta.

The Prince was perfectly restless in his  
search after knowledge, and he was simply  
incomprehensible in his how a man could  
be a Secretary of State and yet be as con-  
tently ignorant as Lord Lynden. He  
would have got up in a morning all that  
Lord Lynden failed to learn during his long  
tenure of office. This love of many-  
sidedness is very un-English. It seems to  
us a little weak, a little pedantic, and in-  
volving an enormous effort. We feel as if  
we must be good and industrious every mo-  
ment of our lives to do it, and then  
what would be the result? But even Ger-  
mans, when they reflect on it, must ac-  
knowledge that it has its noble side, and  
that a nation which determines to pursue  
it may have a sail and a virtue of its  
own.

A LEARNED COBBLER.—A cobbler at  
Leyden, who used to attend the public dis-  
putations held at the academy, was once asked  
if he understood Latin or Greek. He replied  
mechanically, "but I can tell you wrong in  
the argument." "And how can you be wrong  
in the argument?" "Why, by seeing who is  
angry first."

## The Legend of the Magi—A Curious Religious Pilgrimage.

Every tourist will remember that be-  
hind the high altar of the Cathedral at  
Cologne are shown three skulls, said to be  
those of the three kings who came to wor-  
ship our Saviour in the manger. A corre-  
spondent of the London Star, writing from  
Cologne, August the 9th, gives some curious  
information about these relics:

Many years ago a great amount of pub-  
lic excitement was produced by the exhi-  
bition, in the city of Treves, of the re-  
mains of a holy garment, the relic of the  
harp of King David, which was said to have  
been presented to the king by the king of  
Cologne, August the 9th, gives some curious  
information about these relics:

The scenes which that city presented at the time in question are  
just now being reproduced in the holy city  
of Cologne—"the German Rome," as some  
people call it. For the past fortnight  
hundreds of pilgrims have been journey-  
ing incessantly to that spot by rail, by  
road, and by river. The humble villagers,  
who could not avail themselves of the ex-  
cursion train with the more favored deni-  
zens of cities contrived to abbreviate the  
hardships of the journey, wended their  
way in the sluggish wagons of the country,  
and from every quarter of the compass,  
long caravans of these vehicles have  
poured into the city. Those who dwell  
on the banks of the Rhine have been car-  
ried to the same destination in steamboats  
all covered with gay flags and banners.

The narrow streets of Cologne are fuller of  
life than usual, owing to the numbers of  
strangers in the city, and most of the  
houses are ornamented externally by gar-  
lands, flags and flowers. The cause of all  
this bustle is that it is seven hundred  
years since the skulls of the three holy  
kings were brought to Cologne—I believe  
from Milan. The pilgrims have assembled  
to celebrate the seven-hundredth anni-  
versary of that event. The skulls, or rather  
the bones of bones understood ones, have  
formed them, are enclosed in three small  
boxes, or chests, not so large as a child's  
head. One of these boxes and its contents  
are of a black or dark tint, and this, it is  
believed, among the faithful, is the skull of  
the Ethiopian king, an idea apparently  
resting on the conception that because a  
negro has a black skin he must have black  
bones.

A SCIENTIFIC VERDICT.  
The smallness of the cases in which the  
osseous relics rest was the ground on  
which some people questioned the genui-  
nity of the skulls were really those of full-grown  
men. This doubt has unfortunately been,  
at least to some extent, confirmed. The  
priests who are charged with the preserva-  
tion of the relics, in a rash mo-  
ment consulted Dr. Schaffhausen, a pro-  
fessor of medicine at the University of  
Bonn, on this question, when, to their hor-  
ror, that gentleman, whose orthodoxy there  
appears no ground for questioning, de-  
clared that the skulls were those of an  
infant. When it was put to him whether  
the age of the infant might not have been  
as much as fifteen, he declared it impos-  
sible, and pointing to the jawbones he showed  
that they still contained milk-teeth.

He then declared that the skulls were  
those of a child, and that the bones were  
the cranial which belonged to the three  
kings when they were children. The  
shock which the feelings of the above-  
mentioned learned professor experienced  
at the discovery he made could not have  
been greater than that which the celebra-  
ted physiologist, Dr. Johannes Muller, un-  
derwent under circumstances of a some-  
what similar nature. Professor Muller,  
tho' a German of modern times, possessed  
a higher reputation in the  
branch of science to which he was devoted,  
he was nevertheless a devout Catholic.

One day he was kneeling in prayer in a  
temple on the banks of the Rhine, and be-  
fore a chest of relics, when suddenly he  
saw a child, some of the vendors there  
sprang to his feet, and after eyeing the con-  
tents of the chest sharply for a moment, ex-  
claimed in a tone of unaffected surprise,  
"Why, these are calves' bones!" The scienti-  
fic propensities of the professor had fairly  
got the better of his religious instincts at  
this moment, and he was ready to exclaim  
in every street you will hear him saying  
"Here you have the life and photograph of  
the Thelemans, likewise of the three  
kings, all for the low sum of one farthing!"

Many of the pilgrims may be seen with  
the following words: "O, holy three kings,  
Casper, Melchior and Balthazar, pray for  
us now and in the hour of our death."  
This note, which has been rubbed on the  
skull of the three kings, is good against  
all ailments from colds, headache, rheu-  
matism, and all other ailments, and is very  
valuable. For further information about the property and  
value, apply in person to Dr. J. P. MILLER.

THE BREWERY WINE-CELLAR.—The mu-  
nicipal wine-cellar of Bremen is the most  
celebrated in all Germany. One section  
called the Rose, from the bronze bas-relief  
of roses over it, contains the famous Rosen-  
wein, which is now two centuries and a  
half old. There, six large casks of Rhine  
wine, John of Bremen, and many of his  
heir, were placed in 1624. In the ad-  
jacent parts of the same division of the cell-  
ar are twelve large casks bearing the  
names of the apostles, and containing  
wines not less precious, but not so aged by  
a few years; the wine bearing the name  
of Judas is considered the best. The other  
parts of the cellar are occupied with wines  
of a subsequent vintage. By degrees, as a  
few bottles of Rosenwein are drawn off,  
the casks are filled up with apostle wine,  
and that with some sort of younger  
wine, and so on, in such a manner that the different  
casks are always kept very nearly full.  
A single bottle of Rosenwein now  
represents an immense value. A cask  
containing one thousand bottles cost,  
in 1624, one thousand two hundred francs.  
Calculating that sum at compound inter-  
est, with the expense of cellaring, a bottle  
would positively cost ten million eight hun-  
dred and ninety-five thousand two hundred  
francs. The cask, which is now a glass or  
eight parts of a bottle, but only contains  
three hundred and sixty-one thousand  
nine hundred and four francs. The Rosen-  
wein and apostle wines are never sold but  
to citizens of Bremen. The burgomasters  
alone have permission to draw a few bot-  
tles, and to send them as presents to sov-  
ereigns. A citizen of Bremen may, in case  
of serious illness, procure a bottle of two  
francs on his obtaining the certificate of  
his doctor, and the consent of municipal  
council. A poor inhabitant of Bremen  
may also obtain a bottle gratis, after hav-  
ing fulfilled certain formalities. A citizen  
has also the right of demanding a bot-  
tle when he receives any celebrated person-  
age at his house as a guest. A bottle of  
Rosenwein was always sent by the city  
of Bremen to Goethe on his fete day.

A friend of ours, a young lady of  
New Bedford, was intimately acquainted  
in a family where there was a sweet,  
bright little boy, of some five years, from  
between whom and herself there sprang  
up a very tender friendship. One day she  
said to him:

"Willie, do you love me?"  
"Yes, indeed!" he replied, with a cling-  
ing kiss.  
"How much?"  
"Why, I love you—I love you—up to the  
sky!"

Just then his eyes fell upon his mother.  
Flushing his arms about her, and kissing  
her passionately, he exclaimed:  
"But, mamma, I love you way up to  
God!"

Could the distinction between the two  
loves be more exquisitely drawn?

A meteor has recently been seen at  
Cherbourg. It was coming in from the  
direction of southwest to northeast, and  
appeared to increase in size as it approached  
the earth. Its motion was so slow that it  
could be observed for at least one minute.  
It burst in the sky like a rocket, and pro-  
duced a vast number of sparks.

## FOR SALE AND RENT.

Ohio River Bottom Lands for Sale.  
I OFFER FOR SALE FARM, SITU-  
ated 10 miles below Louisville, containing  
well in grass, with a fine barn and a modern  
house, with an abundance of fruit on the place,  
and a good mill race, and all necessary out-  
buildings. No more desirable place can be had in this  
or any other country. Apply to me, or to the  
agent, J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A LARGE AND ELEGANT NEW WARE-  
house, containing 100,000 feet of  
Market street, near Twelfth. Price, \$10,000.  
Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.  
TWO FIRST CLASS BROADWAY RESI-  
dences, modern style, and in complete order.  
Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.  
A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY BRICK  
house and lot, on Market street, with a  
fine garden, and all necessary out-buildings.  
Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale Cheap.  
A NICE FRAME COTTAGE, ON CLAY ST.,  
between Market and Jefferson, west side.  
Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NO. 1 RUGGY HORSE, OF FINE  
style—a good roadster. Inquire at the  
stable of J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Splendid Farm for Rent.  
A FARM OF 100 ACRES, FIRST-RATE LAND,  
situated 10 miles below Louisville, containing  
well in grass, with a fine barn and a modern  
house, with an abundance of fruit on the place,  
and a good mill race, and all necessary out-  
buildings. No more desirable place can be had in this  
or any other country. Apply to me, or to the  
agent, J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale Cheap.  
TWO FRAME HOUSES AND LOTS, ON THE  
north side of Market street, bet. Kentucky  
and Mississippi, each with a fine garden,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.  
IN THE VILLAGE OF FLORENCE, KY., a  
new and well finished Cottage House, of five  
rooms, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.  
TWO ENGINES, 12-INCH CYLINDER AND 3 FEET  
stroke.  
One small engine, 6-inch cylinder, 1 foot stroke.  
Two 12-inch engines, 12 feet long, with double  
flues, 10 inches in diameter, with all necessary  
belting and pipes complete. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

For Sale.  
The above is the machinery formerly used in the  
Main Street Flouring Mills, and all in complete order.  
Will also sell a lot of ground, 60 by 90 feet, on Ormsby  
street, with improvements thereon.  
For terms apply to  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Jefferson County Farm for Sale.  
I OFFER FOR SALE THE FARM UPON  
which the late General Jackson was born, sit-  
uated in the town of Paducah, in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The farm contains 100 acres of land, with a  
fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

600 Acre Hay Farm and Coal Lands.  
I WISH TO SELL THE FARM AND ABOUT  
600 ACRES OF LAND, with a fine residence,  
situated 10 miles below Louisville, containing  
well in grass, with a fine barn and a modern  
house, with an abundance of fruit on the place,  
and a good mill race, and all necessary out-  
buildings. No more desirable place can be had in this  
or any other country. Apply to me, or to the  
agent, J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
THE SUBSIDIARY OFFICE FOR SALE.  
A FINE PROPERTY, situated in Jefferson County,  
Ky. The property contains 100 acres of land, with  
a fine house, and all necessary out-buildings. No  
more desirable place can be had in this or any  
other country. Apply to me, or to the agent,  
J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NUMBER OF FINE GRASS AND WHEAT  
lands, situated in Jefferson County, Ky. The lands  
are well watered, and contain a fine mill race,  
and all necessary out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.  
A NEAT AND CONVENIENT HOUSE AND  
LOT, situated on Highland street, in Portland, very  
near the Baxter Church. The house is new, and  
well finished, with a fine garden, and all necessary  
out-buildings. Apply to J. K. RICHARDSON, at  
No. 100 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

## INSURANCE.

### SAINT LOUIS Mutual LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Capital Stock, as an original basis \$100,000  
Assets July 1st, 1864, - - - \$329,056 66  
Dividend (Declared to Policy Holders) 140 pr ct.

The following, showing the entire amount of losses  
paid and promptly paid by this company since its  
organization, January, 1858, gives ample evidence of the  
care and prudence exercised in the selection of the risks,  
and its assets also show its complete success, and that  
Western men and Western institutions are as fully re-  
sponsible and quite as safe as those of the East or North.  
We leave Life Policies in all the forms to be obtained in  
any company.

LOSSES IN 61 YEARS ONLY \$31,500.  
"Where there is a company that can make a better  
showing!"

Dividends to policy holders declared annually on  
the first of January (year 40 per cent), besides an  
annual reserve fund for insurance.

DIRECTORS.  
JAMES H. LUCAS, President.  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Vice President.  
ROBERT M. FINKHOFER, Cashier.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Secretary.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Treasurer.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Auditor.

OFFICERS.  
SAMUEL W. LEE, President.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Vice President.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Cashier.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Secretary.  
JOHN C. BROWN, Treasurer.

LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE.  
H. D. NEWCOMB & CO.,  
J. C. BROWN & CO.,  
J. C. BROWN & CO.,  
J. C. BROWN & CO.,  
J. C. BROWN & CO.,

CONNECTIONIC Mutual Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.  
Capital, with profits, \$6,000,000  
Dividends in 100 years, 100 per cent.

RYAN & CARPENTER, State Agents.  
Office—No. 1 Hamilton Building, corner of Sixth and  
Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

## EDUCATIONAL.

### LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Old Postoffice Building, Northeast Corner of  
Jefferson and Third Streets.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL NIGHT SCHOOL.  
The school will commence on the first of September,  
and will continue for one year. The school is  
designed to give instruction in the English language,  
and in the principles of book-keeping, and in the  
principles of arithmetic, and in the principles of  
algebra, and in the principles of geometry, and in  
the principles of trigonometry, and in the principles  
of astronomy, and in the principles of physics, and  
in the principles of chemistry, and in the principles  
of natural history, and in the principles of geology,  
and in the principles of botany, and in the principles  
of zoology, and in the principles of medicine, and  
in the principles of law, and in the principles of  
politics, and in the principles of economics, and in  
the principles of social science, and in the principles  
of moral science, and in the principles of religious  
science, and in the principles of natural science,  
and in the principles of human science, and in the  
principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles of the social  
sciences, and in the principles of the natural sciences,  
and in the principles of the human sciences, and in  
the principles of the social sciences, and in the principles  
of the natural sciences, and in the principles of the  
human sciences, and in the principles